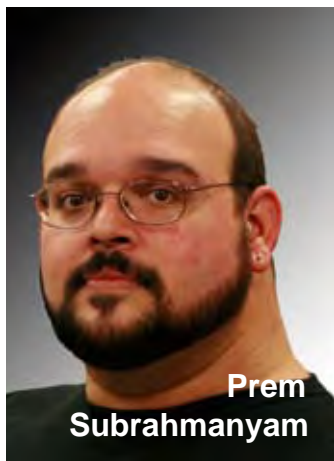




CLUB NEWS



Prem
Subrahmanyam

February 1 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark,
seacuter@bellsouth.net

Welcome & Thanks. The meeting was called to order by President Jack Higgins with 72 people present, including new members Isabelle Frost, Virginia Lee Pledger and David Sinn and 7 visitors. Jack thanked Jeanette Smith and Shirley

Browning for helping with the refreshments and mentioned that if you eat, please Drop a Dollar in the jar to help pay for all the goodies! Gail Marshall mentioned that Ellen Roerig had fallen and broke her kneecap! Because Gail usually calls Ellen with the list of those who need cards, and Ellen sends them out, husband Gil went out, bought a card and signed it from SAOS. How sweet!

SAOS Club Business. Jack reminded members to vote for the best of the Show Table. Sue Bottom explained that the Bylaws committee has decided to simplify the process of voting for officers. The nominating committee will be chosen in October, they will announce nominees in November, the election will take place immediately and the officers will be installed at the December meeting. The other change is the formation of a Finance Committee with the Treasurer as Chairman. One committee member will be able to serve in

place of the Treasurer when the Treasurer is absent, others will be trained to serve as necessary. Since the changes have been posted on the website for some time, Dick Roth made the motion that the changes be accepted, the motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

As Treasurer, Bill Gourley announced that dues are still payable through our March meeting. After that the membership list will be purged. The cost is nominal: \$15 per person or \$25 for a family.



Bob Martin asked that members take pictures of how they grow their orchids and write up a small blurb that can be used on the website to help others decide how to grow theirs.

Wendy Thomas, SAOS librarian, showed us several new books we've acquired and invited members to come and take a look. We have all our books listed on the website, and if you see something you'd like to read, e-mail Wendy and she'll bring it to the next meeting.

Upcoming Events. The Keiki Club will resume its spring meetings at the Bottoms home on February 13 from 1 to 3. The program will be "How to Select an Orchid". We will start our repotting clinics at Hagan Ace on March 5 from 9 to 1 pm. If you or someone you know has a problem with their orchid or has a plant that needs repotting, you can come to Ace and get help from SAOS.

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

February

- 5-6 [Venice Area Orchid Society Show](#)
Venice Community Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Ernie Gemeinhart, [Enlightened Orchids](#)
Cochlopetalum Paphiopedilums
- 12-13 [Boca Raton Orchid Society Show](#)
Safe Schools Institute
- 13 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
How to Select an Orchid
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
[6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086](#)

March

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Ernie Gemeinhart, [Enlightened Orchids](#)
Semi-Hydroponic Orchid Culture
- 4-6 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 8 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
TBA
- 11-13 [Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show](#)
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 13 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Repotting and Potting Mixes
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
[6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086](#)
- 19-20 [Jacksonville Orchid Society Show](#)
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
- 25-27 [Naples Orchid Society Show](#)
First Presbyterian Church
- 26-27 [Orchid Lovers of Spring Hill Show](#)
SNPJ Lodge, Spring Hill
- 26-27 [Orchid Society of Highlands County Show](#)
Bert J Harris Jr. Agricultural Center

April

- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Greg Allikas, [Orchid Works](#)
Pedilonum Dendrobiums

- 12 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Ted Kellogg, AOS Judge
Cattleya intermedia
- 17 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Orchids on a Mount
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
[6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086](#)
- 22-23 [Vero Beach Orchid Society Show](#)
Riverside Park Drive
- 29-1 [Platinum Coast Orchid Society](#)
Coco Expo Sports Arena

Thanks to Watson Realty
and Jeanette Smith for the
use of their meeting space
at 3505 US 1 South



St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

| | |
|--|--|
| President | Jack Higgins jacktravel2003@yahoo.com |
| First Vice President Program Chair | Sue Bottom sbottom15@bellsouth.net |
| Second Vice President Publicity Chair | Vivienne Rowe tomvivrowe@comcast.net |
| Secretary AOS/Orchid Digest Rep | Lola Stark seacuter@bellsouth.net |
| Treasurer | Bill Gourley wgourley@bellsouth.net |
| Directors at Large | Terry Bottom bottomt@bellsouth.net Mike Heinz mgheinz@comcast.net Bob Martin nigel_77@att.net |
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| Membership Committee Chair | Gail Marshall gwpb@aol.com |
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| Operations Committee Chair | Jeanette Smith jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com |



CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

Florida events coming up in February include the Venice Orchid Show on the 5th and 6th and one in Boca Raton the 13th and 14th. Both will have lots of orchids to see and buy!



Mike Heinz announced that the Jacksonville Orchid Show could use Clerks. They need about 21 for 9 panels of Judges. The show is March 19 and 20 and the clerks can meet at the Jacksonville Garden Club at 7:30 am on Saturday for breakfast and should be done by 10 am when the show is open to the public.

John van Brocklin, JOS show chairman, who is also a member of SAOS urged us to help distribute posters, and asked that we all attend. He also asked that anyone who wants to help in any way with the show is welcome to get in touch with him.

Lola Stark, SAOS Show Chairman, announced that SAOS will be putting in a 9 x 9 display for the show, which will be put up on Friday, March 18. We need our members to start preparing their orchids, staking the bloom spikes, cleaning the foliage, etc. We also need transportation for the plants as Terry cannot take plants in his truck along with all the paraphernalia we need to complete the display. If you'd like to help in any way, please get in touch with Lola, Sue, Terry, or Gail. The name of the show is "The Magic of Orchids", so if you have any props we can use in the show, please bring them to the March meeting on March 1.

SAOS Monthly Program. Our program for the evening was "Florida Native Orchids - Orchids in Our Backyards" with Prem Subrahmanyam. Prem has studied native orchids of Florida since his teens and is quite proficient with both the names and areas in which the orchids are found. There are 106 species of native orchids in Florida, 4 of which are found only. Many orchids that we have are on the endangered list due to land development. He showed us many, many slides of natives, most of them small or even tiny, to 1 cm. Rather than try to list all the slides we saw,

there is a list of those that can be found in both St Johns and Duval Counties.

Pogonia ophioglossoides (Rose Pogonia) terrestrial inhabitant of wet, open pinelands; acid bogs; and wet roadsides. Blooms April to May.

Corallorhiza wisteriana (Spring Coralroot) hardwood forests, typically where the soil is evenly moist, but not wet. Blooms in December to March, best in February.

Epidendrum magnoliae (Greenfly Orchid) Hammocks and swamps, most typically found on live oak trees, but can grow on cypress, southern magnolia, beech, maple, and yaupon holly trees. Blooms April to October, but peaks in June.

Platanthera ciliaris (Orange or Yellow fringed Orchid) Found in moist, open acidic boggy areas, both along roadsides and in open pinelands where the understory burns with reasonable frequency to keep competing plants at bay. Blooms July to September, peaking in August.

Platanthera nivea (Snowy Orchid) Moist, open pinelands, wet prairies, wet roadsides and ditches. Blooms May to July, peaking in June



Platanthera blephariglottis v. conspicua (White Fringed Orchid) Moist, open pinelands, wet prairies, wet roadsides and ditches. Blooms July through September, peaking in August.

Hexalectris spicata (Crested Coralroot) Terrestrial inhabitant of semi-dry, live oak/pine forests, typically with a limestone underlayment. Blooms May to July, peaking in June.

Calapogon tuberosus (Grass Pink Orchid) Moist, open pinelands, wet prairies, wet roadsides. Blooms in May

For further information on these orchids, go to Prem's website: [Florida Native Orchids](http://FloridaNativeOrchids.com). When you see the photo of the orchid you're interested in, double click on the picture and his map will come up with tons of information. He also showed us slides of the Ghost Orchid, which may be found publicly at the Corkscrew Swamp in Naples. It was a tremendous lecture. This would be a great Keiki club project!

Meeting Conclusion. Following the program and break, Dick Roth announced the Best of the Show Table as Cym. Insigne x Cym. Sarah Jean brought in by Harry McElroy. We had our auction and raffle as the conclusion of a very educational night!



CLUB NEWS



Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners

How to Select an Orchid

The Keiki Club is back! We'll be having a meeting on Sunday, February 13 from 1 to 3 pm. The spring orchid show season has begun so there will be plenty of orchids vying for your attention. We'll talk about how to select an orchid, from understanding what orchids will grow best in your home environment to making sure the plant whose flower you love is a vigorous grower and likely to thrive after purchase. Bring a folding chair. We'll meet at Sue and Terry Bottom's house at [6916 Cypress Lake Ct. in St. Aug 32086](#). Call Sue at 797-4360 if you have any questions.



2011 Dues are Now Due

Dues for 2011 are now due. We'll be collecting dues at the February and March meetings, after which we'll update our 2011 SAOS roster. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family.

You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080.



March 1 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Ernie Gemeinhart of [Enlightened Orchids](#) in the Orlando area will be talking to us about semi-hydroponic culture at the March 1 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. The advantages and disadvantages of semi-hydroponics and good and bad candidates for semi-hydroponic culture as well as a discussion of media, containers, chemicals, repotting, and other aspects of semi-hydroponics will be covered.



CLUB NEWS



Early Show Preparations

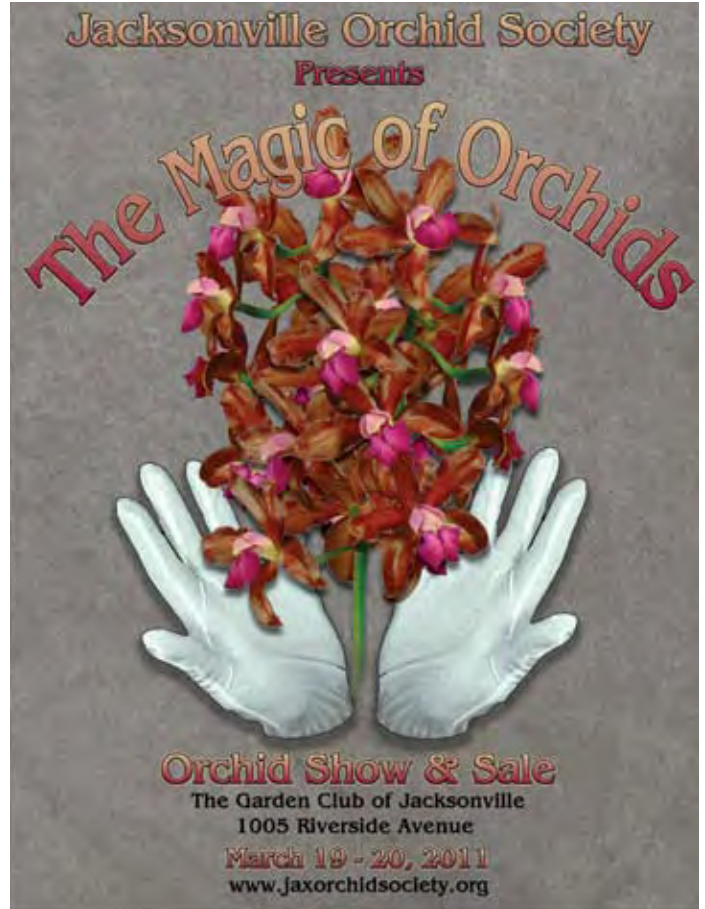
March 19 and 20 JOS Show

If you have a really nice plant that will be in full bloom during the show weekend, you may want to consider entering it into the SAOS exhibit or exhibiting the plant individually for a potential award. To prepare your plant, follow these steps.

Groom Your Plant. You should remove dead or brown leaves and pseudobulbs from the plant. Trim dead areas from leaves if possible with a single edged razor blade, but not too early or edges will brown. When cutting tips of leaves, be sure your cut follows the basic shape of the natural leaf ending. Make sure it is insect and disease free. Clean the leaves with a mildly acidic solution like lemon juice, sprite, 7 Up, etc to remove calcium build up or other spotting. Remove trash, debris, dead leaves, stems and weeds from the pot along with wires and extraneous staking material. Stake the inflorescence to show the flower to its best advantage and make sure the stake is cut below the flower.

Checklist. Here's a handy checklist to follow for preparing your plants.

- clean the pseudobulbs and leaves (water helps to soften the dry papery covering (cataphyll) around mature pseudobulbs so that you can gently rub it off).
- Make sure the media in the container is clean and free of weeds.
- Wipe the top of the leaves (lemon juice, sprite, 7 up, diluted milk, etc.) to remove residue. Do not use commercial spray to shine the leaves, it is not good for the plant.
- Carefully inspect plant for pests and if any are found remove them with alcohol and a Q tip. If there is a bad infestation, do not bring the plant to the show.
- Inspect the flowers for thrips and other damage. If a flower is marred by the spots of Botrytis fungus it is better to leave the plant at home.
- Carefully stake inflorescences if this will help present the flowers to their best (if you can plan ahead of time it is best to train the inflorescence as it emerges and is soft – mature inflorescences are hardened off and can break easily).

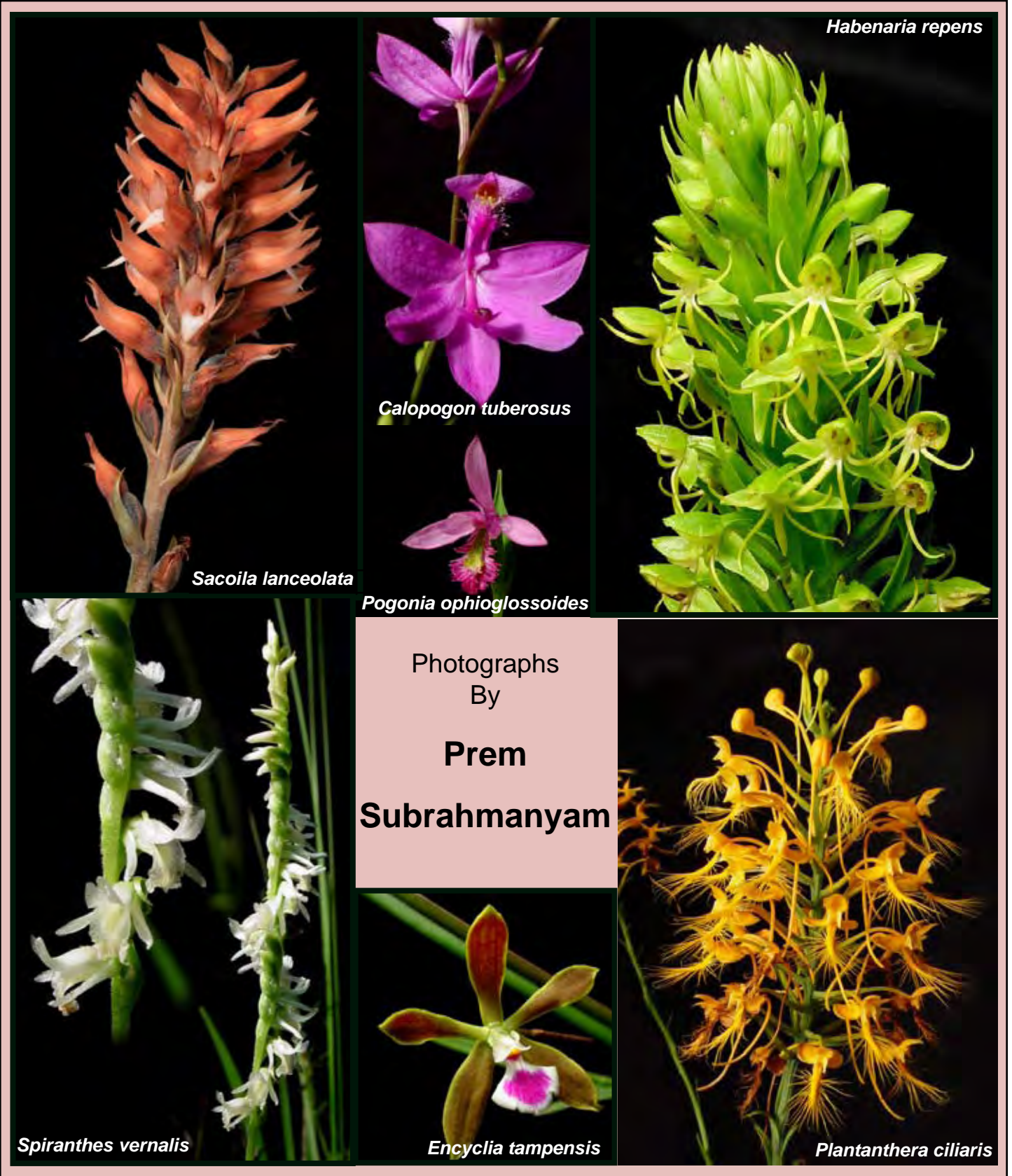


Prem Subrahmanyam

Prem has been studying Florida's native orchids for more than a quarter century and maintains an incredible website on [Florida native orchids](#). He makes his living as a software engineer, primarily in the field of 3d simulation and video game development, and is also a graphic designer and 3-d computer animator. Perhaps his most widely seen animations are in the series "Florida, the Outdoor Adventure" and "Florida Takes to the Trails", both of which have aired on PBS nationally. He is an award-winning photographer whose works have appeared in various magazine publications, textbooks, educational displays, orchid society newsletters, and brochures.



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



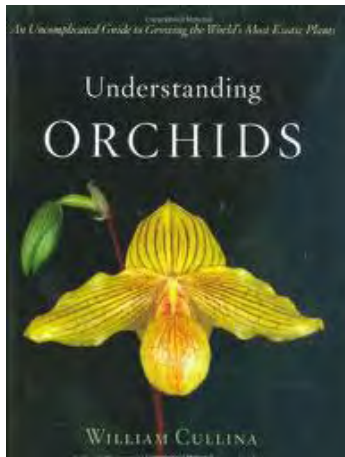
Growing Tips for February

Dr. Courtney Hackney,
hackneau@comcast.net
Dept. Biology,
Univ. North Florida

There are many keys to becoming a great orchid grower but the most important is learning from your mistakes.

That does not mean that reading "How To" books is not useful. In fact, they provide a wealth of information easy for a novice to understand, whereas long-time growers tend to go into too much detail for beginners. The problem is that books for the beginner provide a generic approach that experienced growers have then modified as they learned from their mistakes.

The best place to learn from more experienced growers is at your local orchid society. There you will see orchids brought in by different levels of grower who grow under an array of different conditions. Rarely will you find a hobbyist unwilling to share their experience and techniques. The problem is that there are many different ways to grow orchids to perfection and it can be difficult to determine whose advice to follow. But, hobbyists at your local orchid society can provide you with a place to start.



Most of us continue to learn about the orchids we grow and sometimes in ways that we wish would not have occurred. This winter, I arrived home after several days away to find an exhaust vent locked open. The max-min thermometer told me that those cold nights reached into the greenhouse wasting lots of propane and creating temperatures below a healthy minimum for most of the orchids I grow. The cold winter had already produced night temperatures lower than what I try to maintain.

Nothing in the greenhouse froze, but the typical problems of increased bacterial infections and loss of buds occurred within the next week or so. One particularly cold spot in the greenhouse was treated with a weak solution of copper sulfate and individual orchids sprayed with hydrogen peroxide as small spots appeared. At this time it does not look like any orchids, even seedlings, will be lost.

It is hard to avoid frustration when an event such as this occurs. Close examination of my orchids in the following weeks noted a few that looked better than they ever have before. Several phals with origins in the Himalayas have exploded with branched spikes and buds. Usually, they only produce a few buds each year and typically suffer badly during summer. While I have figured out how to nurse them through our hot summers, they have never bloomed this well. Most surprising were other orchids that I did not associate with cooler climates. They have also responded similarly and I am hoping to see more blooms from them this spring. Next year, I will treat these orchids as I do the ones that I know come from colder climates. These are placed outside or in the coldest corners of the greenhouse and monitored with a max-min thermometer.



Cymbidiums are already treated differently from my other orchids, i.e. lots of light and cold in winter and heavy shading in summer. Windowsill growers may not appreciate how much colder some windows are than others and can use this to their advantage if they just attach some thermometers to their windows and note the early A.M. temperatures.



CULTIVATION

Your Orchids in February

based on Robert Scully articles,
courtesy of the AOS



General Growing Tips. Spring is around the corner. Order your potting supplies early to make sure they are not sold out when it's time to repot. Observe plants (including companion plants like bromeliads) carefully for signs of disease and insects. Avoid having heated or air-conditioned drafts blowing directly on orchids. Don't bring you plants out too early. It is starting to warm but you can expect more orchid threatening cold fronts through March.

Cattleyas. Your cattleyas are starting to rouse, even though temperature and light conditions are not yet ideal for growth. Continue to use dilute water soluble fertilizer on your orchids at 1/4 to 1/8 strength. New green root tips are starting to emerge on the unifoliate, marking the beginning of the spring repotting season. Sometimes it is necessary to split open a sheath with a sterile blade to reduce pressure on the emerging buds or to allow accumulated condensation (possibly from fluctuating temperatures) to dissipate.



Cymbidiums. Stake cymbidium inflorescences that emerge from the mass of foliage on these winter-spring bloomers. Maintain temperatures at 50 to 60F to keep the flowers opening slowly. Dramatically higher temperatures and hot drafts cause bud drop.

Dendrobiums. Watch for flower buds on dendrobiums like *Den. lindleyi*, *Den. nobile* hybrids, *Den. superbum* (syn. *Den. anosmum*) and other deciduous species and hybrids. These have longer

flowering when exposed to cooler night temperatures as the blooms open and mature. Avoid dousing open flowers when watering. Give slightly more water to these plants (that have been kept reasonably dry prior to flowering) once they begin to bloom. Continue to protect evergreen-type dendrobiums from low temperatures that may cause leaf loss.



Oncidiums. Do not permit miltonias and odontoglossums to dry out because this is a critical time for flower-spike development. Stake the spikes. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer before the flowers begin to appear.

Phalaenopsis. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer on phalaenopsis. Be careful not

to splatter the flowers or they will stain. Phalaenopsis exude a honey-like substance on the developing inflorescence that attracts scale insects. Watch for signs of any problem that can be spot treated before it becomes a major situation. Avoid spraying insecticides on blossoms.



Miscellaneous Genera. The Catasetinae (catasetums, clowesia, cycnoches and mormodes) have dropped most of their leaves and should be kept dry. Watch for signs of new growth that marks the beginning of the repotting season for the catasetum relatives. Remove the old medium, cut off dried roots and pot in a sphagnum moss or coco husk mix interlayered with the time released fertilizer Dynamite but DO NOT WATER. If you water before the new growth is about 4 inches tall, it will probably rot. Your *Ludisia discolor* is in bloom this month.

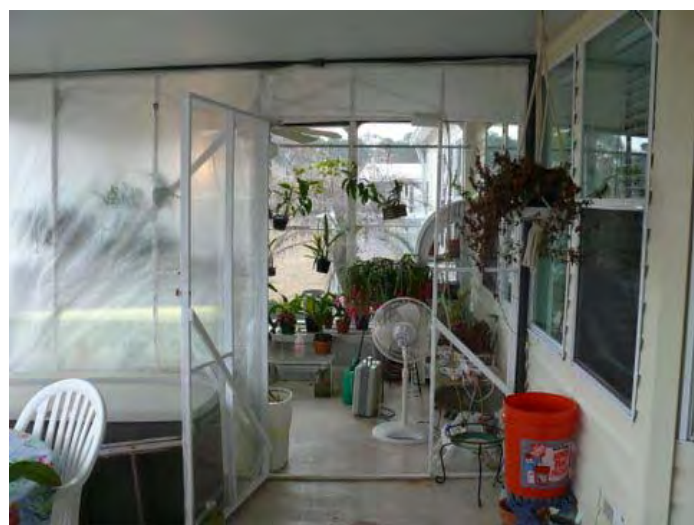


CULTIVATION

Home and Backyard Orchid Growing

by [Bob Martin](#), nigel_77@att.net

As you can see from the pictures, I enclose a section of our large porch with plastic. I have built frames from 1x2's and covered them with 16 mil, clear plastic. They are held in place with a couple sheet metal screws and the original screening is left in place. This clear plastic is used on the outside walls to allow as much natural light as possible to shine thru. It is actually a fairly good light level



for maintaining growth, not too good for initiating budding (this is on the east end of our house and gets sunlight from sunrise until about 11 am). I supplement the light with an incandescent bulb for the few winter bloomers that I have and use fluorescent tubes for the phals. Lights on phals are



on 14 hours a day. There are 6 plants, and 5 have spikes. I am anxious for weather to break so that I can move them closer to the window area and begin a training effort on the spikes.

I should point out that I have a homemade sliding window arrangement that allows fresh air to be brought in and circulated with an oscillating fan. I use a thermostat controlled ceramic (electric) heater to maintain a temp about 52-54 F. My fan is on a timer as are the lights. I open the area to fresh air anytime that the temps get around 50, and if the forecast is for a low of 50 I turn the heater off and leave the area open. I have piped water into the porch from an outside bib. I still water mostly from one gallon jugs with fertilizer. But if I am to be gone for extended periods the neighbor just uses the spray attachment once per week lightly....just to give the plants a break.



Last year I had much trouble due to poor watering habits etc., no fresh air and not as clean as they should be. This year, I am better trained (thanks Sue & SAOS), I do not dip multiple plants. I have narrowed my collection to catts, dendros, nodosa and just a few thin leaf plants. I was gone for 11+ days in early January and when I did my complete check this past weekend, I found several buds/new growths, etc. A nodosa that I have struggled with has 15-16 spikes. Another that I thought was something else is blooming very well. The dendrobiums that are shown have been blooming since october.

Overall things have gone very well. That is BAD..... makes me want more plants.



CULTIVATION

Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@bellsouth.net



Q. Here are some some pictures of my wounded phals. When I bought my phals most of them were in sphagnum moss, so I repotted them into a bark mix. I bought this phal 3

months ago and it had 6 leaves when I got it. One month later, its leaves fell off.

A. I'm guessing the leaf loss occurred because when the plant was repotted in the bark mix, the roots died and could no longer sustain the leaves (fresh bark is much drier than moss). Most of the commercial growers grow in sphagnum moss, and the roots become accustomed to growing in this more water retentive medium. If you switch over to a bark mix, they have to grow new roots to acclimate to the new mix. Either repot in sphagnum or try a mix of half sphagnum and half bark if you prefer bark to reduce the transplant shock. Phals grow upward, gaining a new leaf or two each year and possibly losing a bottom leaf or two. When you repot, you should cut the old woody stem at the bottom of the plant until you reach vibrant tissue. Give the bottom roots a haircut and reset the plants to the new elevation in the pot so you don't have to tie them up to hold them erect.



Q. I have had this phal for about 2 years and it has looked poorly for awhile.



A. Look at the white stuff at the base of the plant, it's either scale or mealybugs. This is where the little suckers are reproducing. On some of the other leaves, it looks like there are white spots. If it is scale, these are the crawlers looking for a new home; if it's furry, it's mealybugs. It doesn't much matter whether it's scale or mealybugs, the treatment is the same. The easy thing to do is get a Q tip and isopropyl alcohol and wipe away all the white stuff. You can also pour the isopropyl alcohol into a plastic spray bottle and spray all the surfaces between the leaves, because that's where they hide. You'll have to repeat the treatment because they are stubborn little suckers.

If you have a bunch of plants and can take them outside, you can spray with an insecticide like malathion, summer oil or orthene. They move between plants so treat all of them. You can treat them inside with the isopropyl alcohol and watch for recurrence.



Continued on page 11



CULTIVATION

Q. I water my phals by soaking them in a bucket one per week for one hour. Every day or every other day I spray their leaves. This phal had 6 leaves before. I cut the top leaf in half because it had disease. I have used peroxide and cinnamon on their leaves when they looked sick last month

A. The problem with dunking all your plants in the same bucket of water is that you'll spread whatever baddies are there to the other plants. It's better to water each plant with fresh water. If you're growing inside, just bring them to the sink and water them thoroughly (as long as it's not softened water), let them drain and move them back. The scale can be transferred between plants as can any bacteria or fungus.



That top leaf looks like it had a bacterial infection. The yellow halo on the phal leaf would also suggest a bacterial infection, similar to when people have a skin infection and there is a red halo around the infected part. With the orchid, there is a yellow halo. The easiest way to treat this is to pour some hydrogen peroxide on the yellow spot like you have been doing. Copper fungicides are also very effective bactericides for phals. If the spot doesn't increase in size, just keep an eye on it. If it does, cut off the leaf with a sterile single edged razor blade like you did.



St. Augustine Orchid Society Website

Links Pages

We have a series of links pages to connect you with useful information, and specialty orchid sites.

✦ *Orchids, Orchids and More Orchids* – Links to pages that will identify the genus name based on the abbreviation you find on your plant tag, a guide to pronouncing some of the more unpronounceable orchid names, instructions on how to query the RHS database to find the parentage of a orchid grex, downloadable orchid wallpaper and more.

✦ *Orchid Videos* – Links to videos on basic orchid culture, watering, repotting and pests and diseases. There are videos with culture and beautiful pictures of cattleyas, cymbidiums, dendrobiums, oncidiums, paphiopedilums, phalaenopsis, vandas and collector's items. There are also videos of orchid shows and festivals, commercial orchid growers, orchids from various geographical regions of the world and in botanical gardens. Great way to spend a rainy day!

✦ *Orchid Photographs* – Links to artistic orchid photos by Greg Allikas, Ron Parsons, Brian Monk, Wolfgang Obst and Terry Bottom as well as some more such as Prem Subrahmanyam's Florida and Native Orchids, Jay Pfahl's Orchid Species Encyclopedia and Eric Hunt's Orchid Species and Dr. Gerlach stanhopea and catasetinae index. Another rainy day!

✦ *Orchid Artwork* – Links to orchid artists whose work has been featured in the Newsletter, including Rose Ganucheau, Mike May, Alfred Ng, Linda Petchnick and Prem Subrahmanyam.

✦ *Specialty Sites* – Links to local orchid growers as well as groups dedicated specific genera like the International Phalaenopsis Alliance.

✦ *SAOS Speakers* – Links to commercial orchid growers that have given talks to the St. Augustine Orchid Society.

✦ *Orchid Societies* – Links to Florida Orchid Society web pages often have lots of cultural and general information of interest to local growers. There are some really great websites published by the American Orchid Society, societies in other states, countries and continents.



TRAVELOGUE

Orchid Adventures

2011 Tamiami International Orchid Festival

by [Sue Bottom](#), sbottom15@bellsouth.net

The Tamiami Orchid show is a winter extravaganza of orchids, orchids of every size, shape and color. Caution though, attendance can be injurious to your budget! There were 40 orchid vendors from near and far, many of whom we've had the pleasure of listening to at our meetings. Just to mention a few:

- Fred Keefer of Orchids by Del-Rei had a good supply of the miniature oddities he specializes in as well as a good assortment of cymbidiums, oncidiums and paphiopedilums.



-Roy Tokunaga of H&R Orchids had a great selection of affordable species and hybrids along with some beautiful blooming Latouria section dendrobiums. He also has very good taste in shirts!

- Mac and Helen Rivenbark of Mac's Orchids had a good selection of Philippine orchids. Wonder why their kids won't friend them on Facebook?



-Francisco and Cristina Miranda of Miranda Orchids had a wide range of seedling Brazilian cattleyas, as well as some blooming reed stem epidendrums.

-Ruben and Claudia Saulea of Ruben in Orchids had beautiful cattleya species and hybrids as well as colorful toolumnias.

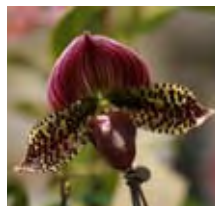


-Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids had blooming Fdk. After Dark awarded clones as well as seedling catasetums and cattleya species and hybrids. He was heard remarking that the flowers on one of his crosses would be "this big", kind of like the fish that got away!

Temptations were everywhere. I succumbed. Who could resist?



TRAVELOGUE



SHOW TABLE



Grower Dick Roth
Den. Fancy Yellow



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. insigne x Cym. Sarah Jean



Grower Harriet & Mike Wright
Den. Avrils Gold x Den. Hilda Poxon



Grower Sue Bottom
Enc. cochleata



Grower Sue Bottom
Den. Banana Royal

